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RESIDENTIAL VACANCIES AND HOMEOWNERSHIP IN THE THIRD QUARTER 2015

National vacancy rates in the third quarter 2015 were 7.3 percent for rental housing and 1.9 percent for homeowner housing, the Department of Commerce's Census Bureau announced today. The rental vacancy rate of 7.3 percent was 0.1 percentage point (+/-0.4)* lower than the rate in the third quarter 2014 and 0.5 percentage points (+/-0.3) higher than the rate last quarter. The homeowner vacancy rate of 1.9 percent was 0.1 percentage point higher than the rate in the third quarter 2014 (+/-0.1)* and the rate last quarter (+/-0.1)*.

The homeownership rate of 63.7 percent was 0.7 percentage points (+/-0.4) lower than the third quarter 2014 rate (64.4 percent) and 0.3 percentage points (+/-0.4)* higher than the rate last quarter (63.4 percent).

Residential Vacancies and Homeownership data for the fourth quarter 2015 will be released on Thursday, January 28, 2016 at 10:00 A.M. EDT.
Our Internet site is: <http://www.census.gov/housing/hvs>

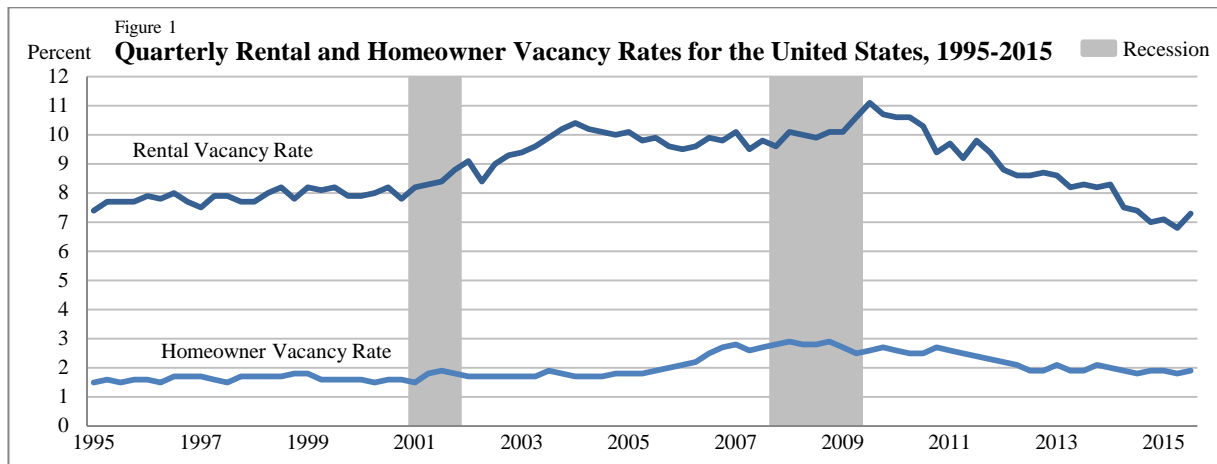


Table 1. **Rental and Homeowner Vacancy Rates for the United States: 2005 to 2015** (in percent)

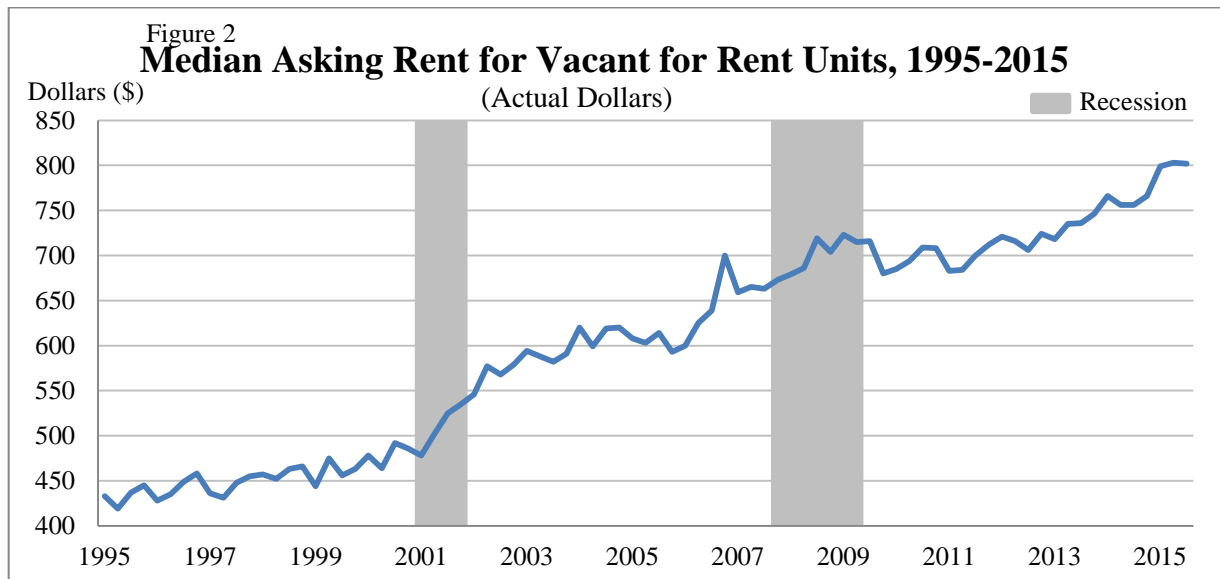
Year	Rental Vacancy Rate				Homeowner Vacancy Rate			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2015....	7.1	6.8	7.3		1.9	1.8	1.9	
2014....	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
2013....	8.6	8.2	8.3	8.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1
2012....	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
2011....	9.7	9.2	9.8	9.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
2010....	10.6	10.6	10.3	9.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7
2009....	10.1	10.6	11.1	10.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7
2008....	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
2007....	10.1	9.5	9.8	9.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8
2006....	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.8	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7
2005....	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0

Explanatory Notes

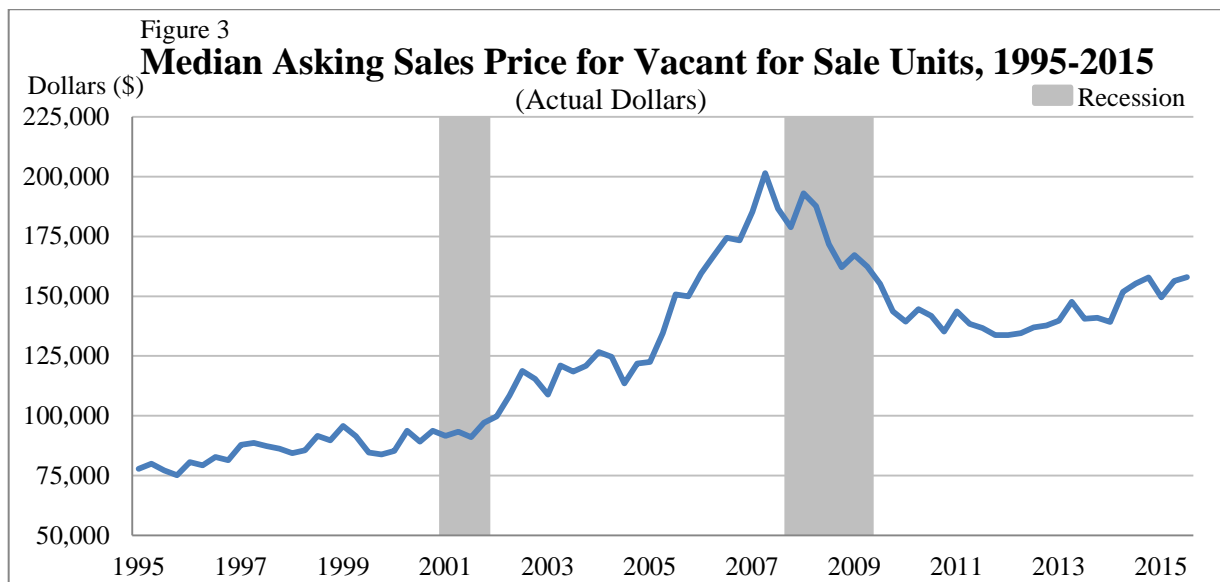
These statistics are estimated from sample surveys. They are subject to sampling variability as well as nonsampling error including bias and variance from response, nonreporting, and undercoverage. Whenever a statement such as "0.6 percentage points ($\pm 0.5\%$) above" appears in the text, this indicates the range (0.1 to 1.1 percentage points) in which the actual percent change is likely to have occurred. All ranges given for percent changes are 90-percent confidence intervals and account only for sampling variability. If a range does not contain zero, the change is statistically significant. If the range does contain zero, the change is not statistically significant; that is, it is uncertain whether there was an increase or decrease. The data in this report are from the Current Population Survey/ Housing Vacancy Survey. The populations represented (the population universe) are all housing units (vacancy rates) and the civilian non-institutional population of the United States (homeownership rate). For an explanation of how the rates are calculated, please see pages 11-12. Explanations of confidence intervals and sampling variability can be found on our web site listed above.

*90% confidence interval includes zero. The Census Bureau does not have sufficient statistical evidence to conclude that the actual change is different from zero.

In the third quarter 2015, the median asking rent for vacant for rent units was \$802.



In the third quarter 2015, the median asking sales price for vacant for sale units was \$157,900.



NOTE: Median asking sales price and median asking rent data for vacant units can be found in Historical Table 11A/B at <http://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/data/histtabs.html>

*The historical figures in the graphs are not adjusted for inflation.

For rental housing by area, the third quarter 2015 vacancy rates were highest outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) (9.2 percent), followed by principal cities (7.7 percent) and the suburbs (6.2 percent). The rental vacancy rate in the suburbs was lower than the third quarter 2014 rate, while the rates inside principal cities and outside MSAs were not statistically different from the third quarter 2014 rates.

The homeowner vacancy rate was highest outside MSAs (2.5 percent). The rates inside principal cities (1.9 percent) and the suburbs (1.7 percent) were not statistically different from each other. The homeowner vacancy rate outside MSAs was higher than a year ago, while the rates inside principal cities and in the suburbs were not statistically different from the rates last year.

For the third quarter 2015, the rental vacancy rates were highest in the South (9.3 percent), followed by the Midwest (7.8 percent). The rates were lowest in the Northeast (5.6 percent) and West (5.2 percent), though these rates were not statistically different from each other. The rental vacancy rates in all four regions were not statistically different from the corresponding third quarter 2014 rates.

The homeowner vacancy rate in the South (2.1 percent) was higher than the rates in the Midwest (1.7 percent) and West (1.5 percent), but not statistically different from the rate in the Northeast (2.0 percent). The homeowner vacancy rate in the Northeast was higher than a year ago, while the rates in the Midwest, South and West were not statistically different from the rates last year.

Table 2. Rental and Homeowner Vacancy Rates by Area and Region: Third Quarter 2014 and 2015 (in percent)

Area/Region	Rental Vacancy Rates				Homeowner Vacancy Rates			
	Third Quarter 2014	Third Quarter 2015	90-Percent Confidence Interval (\pm) ^a		Third Quarter 2014	Third Quarter 2015	90-Percent Confidence Interval (\pm) ^a	
			of 2015 rate	of difference			of 2015 rate	of difference
United States.....	7.4	7.3	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.1
Inside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	7.3	7.0	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.2
In principal cities...	7.3	7.7	0.5	0.5	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.3
Not in principal cities (suburbs).....	7.2	6.2	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.2
Outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	8.7	9.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.5	0.3	0.4
Northeast.....	5.3	5.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.0	0.3	0.4
Midwest.....	8.5	7.8	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.3
South.....	9.2	9.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.3
West.....	5.5	5.2	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.3

^aA 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the confidence interval is, in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see page 11.

NOTE: Caution should be used when comparing Metropolitan Statistical Area data for 2015 to earlier data. Beginning in first quarter 2015, the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey is using the new metropolitan and micropolitan statistical definitions that were announced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in February 2013, and were based on the application of the 2010 standards to Census 2010 data. In this report, outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas includes micropolitan and non-metropolitan statistical areas. The February 2013 definitions are available at: <http://www.census.gov/population/metro/>

Approximately 87.1 percent of the housing units in the United States in the third quarter 2015 were occupied and 12.9 percent were vacant. Owner-occupied housing units made up 55.5 percent of total housing units, while renter-occupied units made up 31.6 percent of the inventory in the third quarter 2015. Vacant year-round units comprised 9.7 percent of total housing units, while 3.2 percent were for seasonal use. Approximately 2.5 percent of the total units were for rent, 1.1 percent were for sale only, and 0.9 percent were rented or sold but not yet occupied. Vacant units that were held off market comprised 5.3 percent of the total housing stock. Of these units, 1.5 percent were for occasional use, 0.9 percent were temporarily occupied by persons with usual residence elsewhere (URE), and 2.8 percent were vacant for a variety of other reasons.

Table 3. Estimates of the Total Housing Inventory for the United States: Third Quarter 2014 and 2015*
(Estimates are in thousands and may not add to total, due to rounding)

Type	Third Quarter 2014/r	Third Quarter 2015	Difference Between Estimates	90-Percent Confidence Interval (\pm) ^a		Percent of total (2015)
				of 2015 estimate	of difference	
All housing units.....	134,021	134,797	776	(X)	(X)	100.0
Occupied.....	115,906	117,353	1,447	201	192	87.1
Owner.....	74,622	74,745	123	630	431	55.5
Renter.....	41,284	42,609	1,325	569	438	31.6
Vacant.....	18,116	17,443	-673	367	329	12.9
Year-round.....	13,518	13,141	-377	359	313	9.7
For rent.....	3,364	3,391	27	164	183	2.5
For sale only.....	1,376	1,421	45	90	113	1.1
Rented or Sold.....	1,164	1,190	26	75	106	0.9
Held off Market.....	7,614	7,139	-475	272	240	5.3
For Occ'l Use.....	2,293	2,085	-208	150	134	1.5
Temp Occ by URE...	1,396	1,266	-130	118	105	0.9
Other.....	3,922	3,788	-134	201	176	2.8
Seasonal.....	4,598	4,303	-295	238	212	3.2

*The housing inventory estimates are benchmarked to 2010 Census.

^aA 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the confidence interval is, in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see page 11.

(X) Not Applicable. Since the number of housing units is set equal to an independent national measure, there is no sampling error, and hence no confidence interval.

/r Revised using vintage 2014 housing unit controls. See note below.

NOTE: Since first quarter 2003, the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey (CPS/HVS) estimates have been controlled to an independent set of housing unit estimates produced annually by the Population Division from Census 2000 and 2010 and updated using building permit data, estimates of housing loss, and other administrative record data. Doing so makes the CPS/HVS estimates of housing units more comparable to other Census Bureau housing surveys controlled to these census-based estimates. The housing unit controls affect the estimate of vacant units in the sense that the estimates of total occupied and vacant units sum to the control total. Vacancy *rates* and homeownership *rates* are not affected by this change.

Beginning in the second quarter 2015, the housing inventory estimates are based on vintage 2014 housing unit controls that are projected forward through 2015. The third quarter 2015 housing inventory estimates, shown above, reflect vintage 2014 housing unit controls, benchmarked to the 2010 Census. The CPS/HVS historical table series, from the first quarter 2010 through the first quarter 2015, has also been revised based on vintage 2014 housing unit controls. These revised estimates and additional information on terms and definitions can be found at:

<http://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/data/histtabs.html>

For the methodology used in developing the housing unit estimates used for controls in the CPS/HVS, please see Population Division's website: <http://www.census.gov/popest/methodology/>

The homeownership rate of 63.7 percent was 0.7 percentage points (+/-0.4) lower than the third quarter 2014 rate (64.4 percent) and 0.3 percentage points (+/-0.4)* higher than the rate last quarter (63.4 percent).

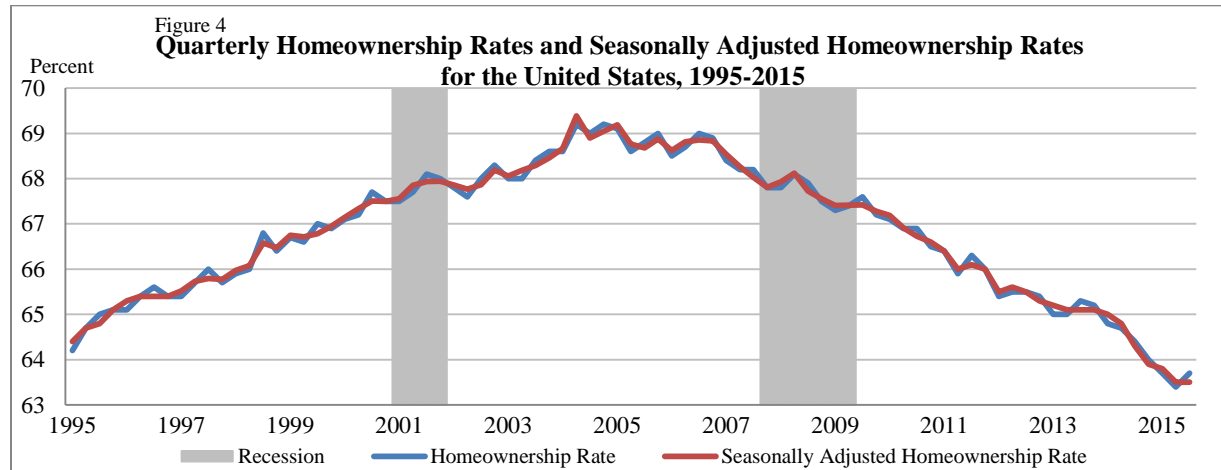


Table 4. **Homeownership Rates for the United States: 1995 to 2015** (in percent)

Year	Homeownership Rates ^a			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2015.....	63.7	63.4	↓ 63.7	
2014.....	64.8	64.7	64.4	64.0
2013.....	65.0	65.0	65.3	65.2
2012.....	65.4	65.5	65.5	65.4
2011.....	66.4	65.9	66.3	66.0
2010.....	67.1	66.9	66.9	66.5
2009.....	67.3	67.4	67.6	67.2
2008.....	67.8	68.1	67.9	67.5
2007.....	68.4	68.2	68.2	67.8
2006.....	68.5	68.7	69.0	68.9
2005.....	69.1	68.6	68.8	69.0
2004.....	68.6	69.2	69.0	69.2
2003.....	68.0	68.0	68.4	68.6
2002 ^b	67.8	67.6	68.0	68.3
2002.....	67.8	67.6	68.0	68.3
2001.....	67.5	67.7	68.1	68.0
2000.....	67.1	67.2	67.7	67.5
1999.....	66.7	66.6	67.0	66.9
1998.....	65.9	66.0	66.8	66.4
1997.....	65.4	65.7	66.0	65.7
1996.....	65.1	65.4	65.6	65.4
1995.....	64.2	64.7	65.0	65.1

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates for the United States generally are 0.3 percent.

^bRevised in 2002 to incorporate information collected in Census 2000.

*90% confidence interval includes zero. The Census Bureau does not have sufficient statistical evidence to conclude that the actual change is different from zero.

Table 4SA shows the seasonally adjusted homeownership rates for the United States, from 1995 to the present. (Research has shown that seasonality for homeownership rates is present). When adjusted for seasonal variation, the current homeownership rate was lower than the third quarter 2014 rate and virtually unchanged from the rate last quarter.

Table 4SA. Homeownership Rates for the United States: 1995 to 2015 Seasonally Adjusted (in percent)*

Year	Homeownership Rates ^a (Seasonally Adjusted)			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2015.....	63.8	63.5	↓ 63.5	
2014.....	65.0	64.8	64.2	63.9
2013.....	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.1
2012.....	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.3
2011.....	66.5	66.0	66.1	65.9
2010.....	67.2	66.9	66.7	66.5
2009.....	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.2
2008.....	67.9	68.1	67.7	67.5
2007.....	68.5	68.3	68.0	67.8
2006.....	68.6	68.8	68.9	68.8
2005.....	69.2	68.7	68.7	68.9
2004.....	68.7	69.4	68.9	69.1
2003.....	68.1	68.2	68.3	68.5
2002b.....	67.9	67.8	67.9	68.2
2001.....	67.6	67.8	67.9	67.9
2000.....	67.1	67.3	67.5	67.5
1999.....	66.7	66.7	66.8	66.9
1998.....	66.0	66.1	66.6	66.5
1997.....	65.5	65.7	65.8	65.8
1996.....	65.3	65.4	65.4	65.4
1995.....	64.4	64.7	64.8	65.1

*As new quarterly data are input, previous quarters' seasonally adjusted homeownership rates may change.

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates for the United States generally are 0.3 percent.

^bRevised in 2002 to incorporate information collected in Census 2000.

For the third quarter 2015, the homeownership rates were highest in the Midwest (68.1 percent) and lowest in the West (58.7 percent). The homeownership rate in the Northeast was lower than the rate one year ago, while the rates in the Midwest, South and West were not statistically different from the rates in the third quarter 2014.

Table 5. **Homeownership Rates for the United States and Regions: 2009 to 2015** (in percent)

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates ^a				
	United States	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
2015					
Third Quarter.....	63.7	60.8	68.1	65.4	58.7
Second Quarter.....	63.4	60.2	68.4	64.9	58.5
First Quarter.....	63.7	61.1	68.6	65.1	58.5
2014					
Fourth Quarter.....	64.0	61.9	68.3	65.5	58.6
Third Quarter.....	64.4	62.3	68.8	65.7	59.4
Second Quarter.....	64.7	62.1	69.6	65.9	59.6
First Quarter.....	64.8	62.4	69.3	66.5	59.4
2013					
Fourth Quarter.....	65.2	62.8	69.8	67.1	59.3
Third Quarter.....	65.3	63.6	69.6	66.9	59.5
Second Quarter.....	65.0	63.2	69.4	66.5	59.4
First Quarter.....	65.0	62.5	70.0	66.5	59.4
2012					
Fourth Quarter.....	65.4	63.9	69.7	67.0	59.5
Third Quarter.....	65.5	63.9	69.6	66.9	60.1
Second Quarter.....	65.5	63.7	69.6	67.4	59.7
First Quarter.....	65.4	62.5	69.5	67.5	59.9
2011					
Fourth Quarter.....	66.0	63.7	70.0	68.3	60.1
Third Quarter.....	66.3	63.7	70.3	68.4	60.7
Second Quarter.....	65.9	63.0	70.0	68.2	60.3
First Quarter.....	66.4	63.9	70.4	68.4	60.9
2010					
Fourth Quarter.....	66.5	64.1	70.5	68.5	61.0
Third Quarter.....	66.9	63.9	71.1	69.1	61.3
Second Quarter.....	66.9	64.2	70.8	69.1	61.4
First Quarter.....	67.1	64.4	70.9	69.2	61.9
2009					
Fourth Quarter.....	67.2	63.9	71.3	69.1	62.3
Third Quarter.....	67.6	64.0	71.6	69.7	62.7
Second Quarter.....	67.4	64.3	70.5	70.0	62.5
First Quarter.....	67.3	63.7	70.7	69.6	62.8

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by region generally are 0.6 percent.

For the third quarter 2015, the homeownership rates were highest for those householders ages 65 years and over (78.7 percent) and lowest for the under 35 years of age group (35.8 percent). The rates for householders 35 to 44, 55 to 64 and 65 years and over were lower than the third quarter 2014 rates, while the rates for householders under 35 and 45 to 54 were not statistically different from the rates a year ago.

Table 6. Homeownership Rates by Age of Householder: 2009 to 2015 (in percent)

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates ^a					
	United States	Under 35 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
2015						
Third Quarter.....	63.7	35.8	58.1	69.9	75.3	78.7
Second Quarter...	63.4	34.8	58.0	69.9	75.4	78.5
First Quarter.....	63.7	34.6	58.4	70.1	75.8	79.0
2014						
Fourth Quarter.....	64.0	35.3	58.8	70.5	75.8	79.5
Third Quarter.....	64.4	36.0	59.1	70.1	76.6	80.0
Second Quarter...	64.7	35.9	60.2	70.7	76.4	80.1
First Quarter.....	64.8	36.2	60.7	71.4	76.4	79.9
2013						
Fourth Quarter.....	65.2	36.8	60.9	71.4	76.5	80.7
Third Quarter.....	65.3	36.8	61.1	71.3	76.2	81.2
Second Quarter...	65.0	36.7	60.3	70.9	76.7	80.9
First Quarter.....	65.0	36.8	60.1	71.3	77.0	80.4
2012						
Fourth Quarter.....	65.4	37.1	60.4	72.1	77.6	80.7
Third Quarter.....	65.5	36.3	61.8	72.0	76.9	81.4
Second Quarter...	65.5	36.5	62.2	71.4	77.1	81.6
First Quarter.....	65.4	36.8	61.4	71.3	77.8	80.9
2011						
Fourth Quarter.....	66.0	37.6	62.3	72.7	79.0	80.9
Third Quarter.....	66.3	38.0	63.4	72.7	78.6	81.1
Second Quarter...	65.9	37.5	63.8	72.3	77.8	80.8
First Quarter.....	66.4	37.9	64.4	73.1	78.6	81.0
2010						
Fourth Quarter.....	66.5	39.2	63.9	72.7	79.0	80.5
Third Quarter.....	66.9	39.2	65.2	73.0	79.2	80.6
Second Quarter...	66.9	39.0	65.6	73.6	78.7	80.4
First Quarter.....	67.1	38.9	65.3	74.8	79.1	80.6
2009						
Fourth Quarter.....	67.2	40.4	65.7	74.0	78.9	80.2
Third Quarter.....	67.6	39.8	66.5	74.5	79.4	80.9
Second Quarter....	67.4	39.0	66.8	74.5	79.9	80.4
First Quarter.....	67.3	39.8	65.7	74.6	79.8	80.4

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by age of householder generally are 0.5 percent.

For the racial categories shown below, the homeownership rate for the third quarter 2015 for non-Hispanic White householders reporting a single race was highest at 71.9 percent. The rate for All Other Race householders was second at 53.7 percent and Black Alone householders was lowest at 42.4 percent. The homeownership rate for non-Hispanic White householders was lower than the third quarter 2014 rate, while the rates for Black Alone and All Other Race householders were not statistically different from the rate last year.

The homeownership rate for Hispanic householders (who can be of any race), 46.1 percent, was not statistically different from the third quarter 2014 rate.

Table 7. Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity of Householder: 2011 to 2015 (in percent)

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates ^a				
	United States	Non-Hispanic White alone	Black Alone ^b	All Other Races ^c	Hispanic (of any race)
2015					
Third Quarter.....	63.7	71.9	42.4	53.7	46.1
Second Quarter....	63.4	71.6	43.0	52.6	45.4
First Quarter.....	63.7	72.0	41.9	55.4	44.1
2014					
Fourth Quarter.....	64.0	72.3	42.1	55.3	44.5
Third Quarter.....	64.4	72.6	42.9	54.2	45.6
Second Quarter....	64.7	72.9	43.5	54.7	45.8
First Quarter.....	64.8	72.9	43.3	55.8	45.8
2013					
Fourth Quarter.....	65.2	73.4	43.2	56.0	45.5
Third Quarter.....	65.3	73.3	43.1	55.2	47.6
Second Quarter....	65.0	73.3	42.9	54.5	45.9
First Quarter.....	65.0	73.4	43.1	54.6	45.3
2012					
Fourth Quarter.....	65.4	73.6	44.5	55.2	45.0
Third Quarter.....	65.5	73.6	44.1	54.6	46.7
Second Quarter....	65.5	73.5	43.8	55.0	46.5
First Quarter.....	65.4	73.5	43.1	55.1	46.3
2011					
Fourth Quarter.....	66.0	73.7	45.1	56.5	46.6
Third Quarter.....	66.3	73.8	45.6	56.4	47.6
Second Quarter....	65.9	73.7	44.2	56.0	46.6
First Quarter.....	66.4	74.1	44.8	56.7	46.8

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by race and ethnicity of householder generally are 0.3 percent for non-Hispanic White (single race) householders, 0.6 percent for Black (single race) householders, 0.7 percent for All Other Races householders, and 0.6 percent for Hispanic householders.

^bThe homeownership rate for third quarter 2015 for householders who reported Black whether or not they reported any other race was 42.2 percent.

^cIncludes people who reported Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or American Indian or Alaska Native regardless of whether they reported any other race, as well as all other combinations of two or more races.

NOTE: Beginning in 2003, the question on race on the CPS was modified to comply with the revised standards for federal statistical agencies. Respondents may now report more than one race, but small sample sizes preclude showing all race categories. The question on Hispanic origin is asked separately, and is asked before the question on race. For further information on each major race group and the Two or More Races populations, see reports from the Census 2000 Brief series (C2KBR/01), available on the Census 2000 website at:

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>

The homeownership rate for households with family incomes greater than or equal to the median family income was lower than the third quarter 2014 rate. The rate for those households with family incomes less than the median family income was also lower than the rate last year.

Table 8. Homeownership Rates by Family Income: 2010 to 2015 (in percent)*

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates ^a		
	United States	Households with family income greater than or equal to the median family income ^b	Households with family income less than the median family income
2015			
Third Quarter.....	63.7	78.4	49.0
Second Quarter.....	63.4	78.3	48.6
First Quarter.....	63.7	78.4	48.9
2014			
Fourth Quarter.....	64.0	79.0	49.0
Third Quarter.....	64.4	79.3	49.5
Second Quarter.....	64.7	79.5	49.8
First Quarter.....	64.8	79.8	49.8
2013			
Fourth Quarter.....	65.2	80.2	50.2
Third Quarter.....	65.3	79.9	50.6
Second Quarter.....	65.0	79.7	50.3
First Quarter.....	65.0	80.0	50.0
2012			
Fourth Quarter.....	65.4	80.4	50.3
Third Quarter.....	65.5	80.3	50.6
Second Quarter.....	65.5	80.5	50.6
First Quarter.....	65.4	80.3	50.4
2011			
Fourth Quarter.....	66.0	80.8	51.3
Third Quarter.....	66.3	81.3	51.3
Second Quarter.....	65.9	81.2	50.6
First Quarter.....	66.4	81.5	51.4
2010			
Fourth Quarter.....	66.5	81.7	51.4
Third Quarter.....	66.9	81.9	51.9
Second Quarter.....	66.9	81.9	51.9
First Quarter.....	67.1	82.0	52.2

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by family income generally are 0.3 percent.

^bBased on family or primary individual income.

*Beginning in 2010, we began imputing missing values for the family income question, which is used in the homeownership table above. Previously, householders not responding to this question were excluded from the homeownership calculations for those below/above the median family income level. When compared to previous procedures, this change resulted in an increase in the homeownership rate of 1.3 percentage points for those at or below the median family income and virtually no change for those above the median family income level for the third quarter 2015. Under previous procedures (not imputing missing values) for the third quarter 2015, the homeownership rate was 47.6 percent for those at or below the median family income and 78.4 percent for those above the median family income level. Data users should keep this in mind when comparing data from 2010 and later to earlier data.

The estimates in this release are based on a sample survey and therefore are subject to both sampling and non-sampling error. Sampling error is a result of not surveying the entire population. Non-sampling error occurs because accurate information cannot always be obtained.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger a confidence interval is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For example, the standard error on the estimated rental vacancy rate of 7.3 percent is 0.208 percentage points. Then the 90-percent confidence interval is calculated as $7.3 \pm (1.645 \times 0.208)$ percent, or 7.3 ± 0.3 percent, or from 7.0 percent to 7.6 percent. If all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and the same sample design, and an estimate calculated from each sample, then 90 percent of the estimates would fall within the 90 percent confidence interval, in this case, from 7.0 percent to 7.6 percent.

Since the first quarter 2003, the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey (CPS/HVS) housing inventory estimates have been controlled to independent housing unit estimates based upon Census 2000 (2000-2009 data) and Census 2010 (2010-present data) and updated with building permit data, estimates of housing loss, and other administrative records data. In the second quarter 2015, the CPS/HVS revised the series of housing inventory estimates back to the first quarter 2010, based on the latest series of independent housing controls, the vintage 2014 time series. Housing inventory estimates from the second quarter 2000 through the fourth quarter 2009 are revised based on the vintage 2010 time series. Housing inventory estimates, prior to the second quarter 2000, have not been revised. The CPS/HVS housing inventory data series are based on the independently produced vintage 2014 housing unit estimates that are projected forward through the first quarter 2015. The vintage 2014 estimates are benchmarked to the 2010 Census. The same general procedure will be followed each year in revising housing inventory estimates with the most up-to-date independent housing estimates available.

For an explanation of the methodology used in producing the housing inventory independent estimates, please see: <http://www.census.gov/popest/methodology>

Note: This time series is by the latest "vintage" year. For example, vintage 2014 means that all of the estimates in this time series are identified as belonging to "vintage 2014." The 2010 data are from the 2014 vintage, the 2011 data are from the 2014 vintage, and so on.

The CPS/HVS also began computing first-stage factors (used for weighting purposes) based on year-round and seasonal counts of housing units from Census 2000 for the first quarter 2003. From 1980 to 2002, the CPS/HVS first-stage factors were based on year-round estimates only. The effect on the data is slight and the change should improve the counts of year-round and seasonal units. For more information on the effects of these changes, please see Source and Accuracy Statement at: <http://www.census.gov/housing/hvs>

Beginning in the first quarter 2012, the population controls reflect the results of the 2010 decennial census. This change has virtually no effect on vacancy and homeownership rates, as described below.

Research has shown that the new 2010-based controls increased the rental vacancy rate in April 2010 from 10.43 percent to 10.45 percent---a difference of less than 1/10 of one percent. The homeowner vacancy rate remained the same at 2.63 percent, while the homeownership rate was up from 66.67 percent to 66.74 percent.

The question on race on the CPS was modified beginning in the first quarter 2003 to comply with new standards for federal statistical agencies. Respondents are now asked to report one or more races. The question on Hispanic origin is asked separately, and is asked before the question on race.

First stage factors for year-round vacant units have been corrected as of the second quarter 2004. Research has shown that this correction had no significant effect on the vacancy rates or homeownership rates.

The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant for rent. In tables 1 and 2, the rates are computed using the following formula.

$$\text{Rental Vacancy Rate (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Vacant year-round units for rent}}{\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Renter} \\ \text{occupied} \\ \text{units} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Vacant year-round} \\ \text{units rented but} \\ \text{awaiting occupancy} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Vacant year-round} \\ \text{units for rent} \end{array} \right)} \right] * 100$$

The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant for sale. In tables 1 and 2 the rates are computed using the following formula.

$$\text{Homeowner Vacancy Rate (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Vacant year-round units for sale only}}{\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Owner} \\ \text{occupied} \\ \text{units} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Vacant year-round} \\ \text{units sold but} \\ \text{awaiting occupancy} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Vacant year-round} \\ \text{units for sale only} \end{array} \right)} \right] * 100$$

The homeownership rate is the proportion of households that is owner-occupied. It is computed by dividing the number of households that are occupied by owners by the total number of occupied households (tables 4, 4SA, and 5).

$$\text{Homeownership Rate (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Owner occupied housing units}}{\text{Total occupied housing units}} \right] * 100$$

For the homeownership rate for a specific characteristic (tables 6-8), use the owner and total number of units for that characteristic. For example, for the West region,

$$\text{Homeownership Rate (West) (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Owner occupied housing units (West)}}{\text{Total occupied housing units (West)}} \right] * 100$$